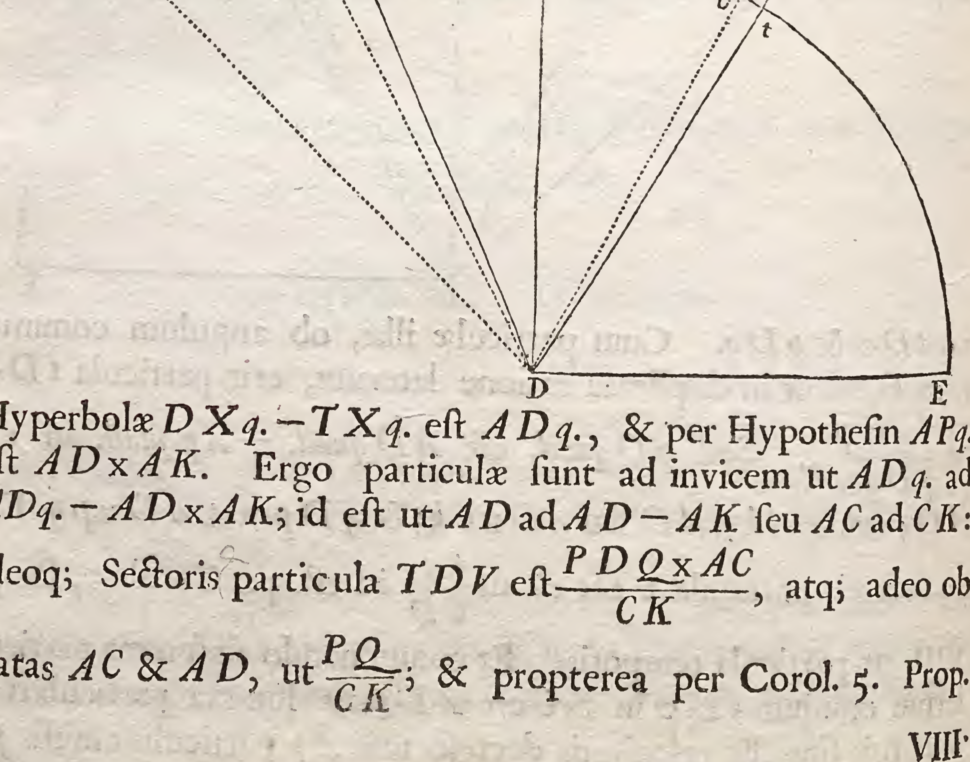
reſpondentium,uſq; dum velocitas illa in nihilum diminuta evanuerit; hoc eſt, Sector totus $ADt$ eſt ut aſcenſus totius futuri tempus. Q. E. D.

*Cas.* 2. Agatur $DQV$ abſcindens tum Sectoris $DAV$, tum trianguli $DAQ$ particulas quam minimas $TDV$ & $PDQ$; & erunt hæ particulæ ad invicem ut $DTq.$ ad $DPq.$ id eſt (ſi $TX$ & $AP$ parallelæ ſint) ut $DXq.$ ad $DAq.$ vel $TXq.$ ad $APq.$ & diviſim ut $DXq. - TXq.$ ad $ADq. - APq.$ Sed ex natura




Hyperbolæ $DXq. - TXq.$ eſt $ADq.$, & per Hypotheſin $APq.$ eſt $AD \times AK$. Ergo particulæ ſunt ad invicem ut $ADq.$ ad $ADq. - AD \times AK$; id eſt ut $AD$ ad $AD - AK$ ſeu $AC$ ad $CK$: ideoq; Sectoris particula $TDV$ eſt $\frac{PDQ \times AC}{CK}$, atq; adeo ob datas $AC$ & $AD$, ut $\frac{PQ}{CK}$; & propterea per Corol. 5. Prop.

VIII



VIII. Lib. II. ut particula te
ſpondens. Et componend
quibus omnes velocitatis $A$
ma particularum Sectoris $A$
totus. Q. E. D.

*Corol.* 1. Hinc ſi $AB$ æq
um $ABRP$, quod corpus t
ſcribit, erit ad ſpatium quo
$AC$, eodem tempore unifor
ut area $ABRP$, qua ſpatiu
aream $ATD$ qua tempus e
ut $AP$ ad $AK$, erit $2AP$
Lem. II. hujus) adeoq; $K$
$LKN$ ad $PQ \times \frac{1}{2} AD$ ſeu
Sed erat $DPQ$ ad $DTV$ u
eſt ad $DTV$ ut $2AP \times K$
quales $CKN$ & $\frac{1}{4} ACq.$, 
corporis cadentis ad velocita
do poteſt acquirere. Cu
momenta $LKN$ & $DTV$
illarum partes omnes ſimul
oq; areæ totæ ab initio gen
ab initio deſcenſus deſcripta

*Corol.* 2. Idem conſequi
deſcribitur. Nimirum quo
uniformi cum velocitate $A$
area $ABnk$ ad Sectorem $A$

*Corol.* 3. Velocitas corp
velocitatem, quam eodem te
reret, ut triangulum $APD$
Nam velocitas in Medio no
& in Medio reſiſtente eſt u
Et velocitates illæ initio deſ
areæ illæ $ATD$, $APD$.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* LONDON, 1687 TH